App. F. IX-4

1939.

File No. 48—39

Previous References
Cens. 1—20, Al. 1—5, 8—30, " 1—4, 10—12. (Cens.)

Serial Nos. 1—5.

PRESERVED

Later References.
Cens 16—41 Sls 1 and 4

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 5—

Part B for A/M/41

SUBJECT.

Re: L.C. Promise on the suggestions.
Mr. T. H. Chandrasekharaiya for an
Economic Survey during the Census

Serial No.

is not available as the same

1 A copy of the L. C. Proceedings is still in the proof stage and copies are not yet received from the Press.

2 A typed copy of the same so far as it relates to the above promise is however obtained from the L.C. Section which is placed in the file.

3 Draft forwarding the above Copy to the Census Superintendent and calling for a report is submitted for approval.

4 Our former letter

BRS 30/4.

30/4

Serial No.

G. 9435/Genl 1. dated 8.5.40
To the Census Supdt.

Fds a copy of the promise and calls for a report in the matter.

Letter No 1319/ dated 5.6.40.
From the Census Supdt in mysore.

Forwards a report together with proposals re: procedure in certain items of work.

The Census Supdt has stated that information was ordered to be collected for the first time during 1921 Industrial and Economic Conditions of the people as per G.O. No. G. 7516-33/Census 1-20-5 dated 5.10.20.

2. Now Mr. D.H. Chandrasekharaiya suggests economic enquiry on the points (a) to (p), out of which, the Census Supdt has pointed out how some of the above suggestions could be carried out, the difficulties that lie in the way of certain others, and the lines of action he would propose to take with regard to the rest.

(b) Out of the above suggestions, the Census Supdt proposes to adopt in the next Census Report only those re: drinking water facilities viz item (j) and educational facilities (item o) referred to at the top of page 2 (P.O.S.) if Govt approve of the same. This may perhaps be approved.

11) With regard to Industrial Census, the Census Supdt proposes to make a departure from the previous practice in respect of two

Serial No.

items. It is proposed that industrial survey may extended to all industries (e. even those that em ploy less than 10 persons, provided the employees individually numbered. (While in 1911 Census it w extended to establishments employing 20 or more an in 1921 - to those employing 10 or more). This chan The Census Supdt. states would give a Comp hensive idea of both Cottage and other industries.

12) The second change is that the industrial Census is proposed to be taken along with General Census and not subsequently as on previous occasions. The two changes propos may perhaps be accepted.

13) The forms for collecting the above Statistics flagged E + 7 and the Census Superintenden

5170 L.C. Bronnec Suggestions of Mr D.N. Chandrasekharaiah for an Economic Survey during the ensuing Census

File No. of 194

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial No.

9) Submitted with a draft G.O. It is for orders if Mr D.N. Chandrasekharaiah has to be informed (as in para 3 of the Census Superdt's letter) in reply to his other suggestions.

A - Perhaps not necessary

SRS 29/6. 10) Draft G.O. is for approval - A - Yes orders.

9-7-40

10/7.

Rey 12/7

11) Devt Rey)

12) Issue

13) A. Better inform him. P.C. Supdt

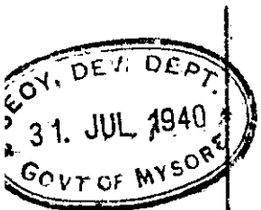
SECY. DET. DEPT. 22 JUL 1940 GOVT OF MYSORE

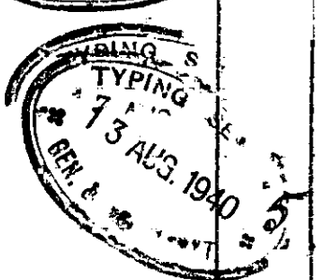
TYPING SECTION 13 JULY 1940

L.C. Promise. Suggestions of Mr D.A. Chandrasekharaiah for an Economic Survey during the ensuing Census.

General and Revenue Secretariat. Census File No. 48 S/70 D-1642 1939 [App. F. III-2

Serial No.





A clean copy of the draft is put up.

BRS 31/7.
31/7/40

For Scrutiny before issue
Sec 31/7
Devt Sec
Ce
13/8
Sec
13/8

D.O. No. 1762/ dated 27.8.40.

To
D.A. Chandrasekharaiah Esqr. B.A.LL.B.
Member, M.L.C. Davangere.

Sir,

I am directed to state that orders have been issued for collecting information re: drinking water facilities etc. and point out the sources for information in respect of other items.

G.1763/ dated 27.8.40.

To The Census Supdt.

Forwards copy of the above for information

L.C. Section for note of action taken re the L.C. Promise referred to above. (Refer para 15 supra).

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

January Session - 1940.

PROMISE.	ACTION TAK
While discussing the motion that the Mysore census Bill be read in Council, Mr. D.H. Chandrasekharaiya brought to the notice of Government several subjects which might be handled in connection with this work, the Second Member of Council stated that the suggestions made by the member would be noted. (Second Day.)	

XV. THE MYSORE CENSUS BILL.

1. Motion that the Bill published under Rule 8 of the Rules of Business be read in Council.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina K.V. ANANTAIAN)- Sir,

(Here enter the typed speech).

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT (Mr. C. Subrahmanya Aiyar).-Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr. D. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.-Sir, the decennial census is proposed to be introduced. It is a very useful activity which the Government will have to undertake. But in connection with this activity what I propose is this: The question of undertaking an economic survey of the people of the country has been pressed on the attention of the authorities; but no comprehensive action has been taken in the matter. I suppose the census agency may as well be used for collecting information about the economic condition of the people. In fact, the census itself will include lot of information about population, etc. In addition to the information which they are asked to collect under this Act, they may as well be instructed to collect information about various other matters relating to the economic condition of the people. For instance, these are the subjects which they might handle in connection with this activity:

Area and population of each village;
Expenditure on land under cultivation;
Sources of irrigation;
Fragmentation of holdings;
Methods of cultivation;
Nature of crops grown and their yield;
Live-stock resources;
Nature and extent of pasture/lands;
Drinking water facilities;
Means of communication;
Marketing facilities;
Rural industries and subsidiary occupations;
Rural indebtedness;
Average income;
Extent of illiteracy and educational facilities;
Social habits and customs of the people generally.

If a survey of all these conditions is carried on all over the State, I think it will give us a fund of information. It will be necessary to tackle some of the problems affecting the progress of your country. This is not an idea which springs from me for the first time. I think the National Planning Committee now constituted in British India has made a suggestion

to the same effect in their deliberations and the idea was that the services of the Census Officers might be utilised in order to collect more information about the economic condition of the people themselves. Apart from the work which is now going to be undertaken under the proposed Census Act, I request that the Government be pleased to take action on the lines I have suggested just now.

Mr. K.V. ANANTARAMAN.-Sir, the suggestions made by the hon. member will be noted. I may mention for his information that we are actively considering the various special enquiries that might be usefully undertaken in connection with the census, as for instance, the position of rural industries, the position of big industries, as well as various other matters on which information can be collected. It is also under consideration to have a cattle census which is generally taken once in five years. We want to have it taken more accurately in connection with this census. So the suggestions made by the member will be noted and we shall see that the fullest use is made of this opportunity to collect useful information.

Mr. D.H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.-Thank you very much.

Mr. Pelur SRINIVASA IYENGAR.-I thank the Government for the answer just now given. Under Section 6 of this bill "a census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask." You will be pleased to see that one of the resolution/tabled before this House (Resolution No.4) recommends the desirability of appointing a committee to conduct an economic survey and ascertain the economic condition of the people, especially in villages, in regard to their income, indebtedness and earning capacity. As the hon. Second Member said, in the instructions issued to Census officers under Section 6, if these points are included and if the hon. Second Member will be pleased to let us have a list of items in respect of which the officers will be authorised to collect information, it will be useful to us, and will considerably facilitate this survey. Government and ourselves are one on that point. If this opportunity is let go, probably it will entail considerable expenditure to collect the information later on.

Rajacharitavisarada Rao Saheb C.HAYAVADANA RAO.-Specially on localoccupational and employment statistics, we must put them on a stable basis in connection with the census.

Mr. K.V. ANANTARAMAN.-If the hon. members have got any suggestions to make, I shall be glad if they will kindly send them on to me.

Mr. PRESIDENT.-The question is: "That the Bill published under Rule 8 of the Rules of Business be read in Council."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. C. HAYAVADANA RAO.-There are offences under the Penal Code in which only fine is prescribed without any default clause. For instance Sec.501 is one such and there are many more.

Mr. Salur Srinivasa Iyengar.-This is not a penal offence here. This is a self-contained legislation.

Mr. K.V. SUBBANNACHAR.-I think some provision should be collecting the fine. The Criminal Procedure Code won't apply here, because this is a special legislation.

Mr. K.V. ANANTARAMAN.-What about Section 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code? We must of course function under that.

Mr. K.... SUBBANNACHAR.-It doesnot apply to this legislation.

Mr. K.V. ANANTARAMAN.-All courts must I suppose function under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. K.K. SUBBANNACHAR.-But it has nothing to do with crime.

Mr. K.V. ANANTARAMAN.-I do not think so.Sec.33 "The court may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine, as is authorized by law, in case of such default.

Mr. Salur SRINIVASA IYENGAR.-Yes,"as is authorized by law" That is why I say some authorization is necessary. I ask the Government to authorise the Magistrate by law.

Mr. C. HAYAVADANA RAO.-No imprisonment is intended under this Act.

Mr. C. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR.-Section 25 of the General Clauses Act, Sections 68 to 70 of the Indian Penal Code and the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the time-being in force, relating to execution of warrant or levy of fine shall apply to all fines imposed under any Code unless an enactment of a law contains an express provision to the contrary. So Sections 68 to 70 of the General Clauses Act apply ~~xxxx~~ where a mere fine is imposed and a default clause is not provided.

Mr. C. RAYAVADANA RAO.-The object of the law here is not to inflict any imprisonment at any stage. That being the object, it is only a fine that is imposed and the collection of fine is covered by the General Clauses Act.

Mr. K.C. SUBBANNACHAR.-Supposing a man has no property, what are you going to do?

Mr. Pelur SRINIVASA IYENGAR.-I was referred to Section 68 to 70 of the Indian Penal Code and to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in relation to the issue and execution of warrants for the levy of fines. Here there is no issue of warrants for the levy of fines. What I may submit to the House is, this is a special legislation. The members might remember that in the Insurance Bill, the Trading Companies Bill and so many special legislations we have passed, disobedience of any of the provisions of the law entailed imposition of fine. On non-payment, we may run up to this Code or that Code. In making the law, let us provide for this also instead of merely copying. When we prescribe a fine, better to have a default clause

recovered. If any alternative punishment such as imprisonment is to be provided for, we should protest against it. Under no circumstances can this House allow the perpetuation of such a thing.

Mr. C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR.-If it is stated that an offence shall be punished with fine only, Section 67 of the Penal Code provides for default sentence being passed by the court in a particular manner. Now-Section 25 of the General Clauses Act applies to Section 67 of the Penal Code and also to provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as regards the procedure for recovery of fine and to all offences under any other law. So that the provision of Sec. 67 of the Penal Code as also provision 286 of the Criminal Procedure Code apply to every offence in which there is only provision for levy of fine. Default sentences could be passed and fine recovered.

Mr. R. CHENNIGARAMIAH.-The census report of 1931 does not give full information about sub-castes of Depressed Classes. In 1921, it had been given. I request that provision may be made for that in the coming census. Unless we know information about all sub-castes, it will be very difficult to make representation in individual cases

Mr. K.V. ANANTARAMAN.-You may send your suggestions. We shall be glad to consider them.

Mr.T. PANACHANIRA.-In 1921 census, you have got a distinction made between right hand and left hand sections of Depressed Classes. That need not be published.

Mr. K.V. ANANTARAMAN.-But you have got right hand and left hand even among Uttamas!

Mr. R. CHENNIGARAMIAH.-I may inform the Government that in Madras Presidency there are only two classes known as touchables and untouchables among Depressed Classes. Here also the Government may kindly consider the matter and bring only Adi-karnatakas and Adi-Dravidas in the census because they are untouchables.

Mr. PRESIDENT.-The question is:

"That the Rules of Business and Standing Orders be suspended and the Bill be taken into consideration at once without reference to a Select Committee."

The motion was adopted.

3. Motion that the Bill be passed.

Mr. K.V. ANANTARAMAN.-Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. C. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR.-Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Mr. PRESIDENT.-The question is:

"That the Mysore Census Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

January Session - 1940.

Promise.	Action taken.
While discussing the motion that the Mysore Census Bill be read in Council, Mr. D.H. Chandrasekharaiya brought to the notice of Government several subjects which might be handled in connection with this work, the Second Member of Council stated that the suggestions made by the member would be noted.	

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated, Bangalore,.....

No.

From

The Secretary to Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department.

To

The Census Superintendent in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith an extract to be kindly returned with your reply from the proceedings of the Legislative Council - January session 1940 re- the Census Bill, wherein Mr. D.H. Chandrasekharaiya has suggested that certain subjects might be handled in connection with the ensuing Census, and the Second Member of Council has promised that they would be noted, and to request you to be so good as to forward your report on the above subject very early.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *19*

Date of issue 8/5/40

Signed by Mr. C.S.S.C.

List of enclosures.....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

urgent

Section Census

File No. 48-39

Serial No. 2

No. G 9435/Sell

To

The Census Superintendent
in myso

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith (To be kindly returned with your reply) an extract from the proceedings of the Legislative Council - January Sessn 194 wherein re: the Census Bill, ~~and to suggest~~ has suggested by Mr. D. A. Chandrasekharaiya that certain Subjects might be handled in connection with the ensuing Census, and the ~~promise of the~~ Second Member of Council has promised that they would be noted, and to request you to be so good as to forward your report on the above Subject very early ~~at an early date~~

ence to your letter No:G.9435/Census dated the 8th ~~instant~~ May 1940 forwarding an extract from the Proceedings of the Legislative Council January Session 1940 regarding the Census Bill wherein Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiah has suggested that certain subjects might be handled in connection with the ensuing Census and stating that the 2nd Member has promised that they would be noted, I have the honour to state as follows:

2. General and statistical information regarding the Industrial and Economic conditions of the people was collected for the first time during the Census of 1921 as directed by Government in their Order No: G.7516-33/Census I-20-5 dated 5th October 1920. In addition to the information collected in the general Census schedule and the industrial schedule, special enquiries were made into the following subjects:--

(i) Drinking water facilities.
(j) Means of communications.
(k) Marketing facilities.
(l) Rural Industries and Subsidiary occupations.
(m) Rural Indebtedness.
(n) Average income.
(o) Extent of illiteracy and educational facilities.
(p) Social habits and customs of the people generally.

Information under (a) (c) (d) and (h) can be easily collected

Mr. Chandrasekhariah I propose to adopt in the next Census Report only those regarding drinking water facilities and educational facilities if it meets with the approval of Government.

5. Coming to the Census of Industrial Organisations, referred to by the 2nd Member of Council, this was first attempted in the 1911 Census but the enquiry was confined to the establishments employing 20 persons or more, and in 1921 it was extended to those employing 10 or more. In 1931, some information was collected about these industries, but it was not made use of, as the data were either incomplete or unreliable. For the next Census, I propose that an industrial survey may extend to all industries, that is to say, even those that employ less than 10 persons, provided the employees are individually remunerated. It is only Cottage Industries, that is to say, industries practised by the members of a family without the aid of any paid worker, that will be shown in a separate class as "Cottage Industries". This would give us a comprehensive idea of both cottage and other industries for the whole State.

6. The second departure I would propose from previous practice is, to take the industrial census along with the general census, and not subsequently as on previous occasions. The forms to be filled in by the employers would be distributed during the preliminary census and collected on the day of the final census. As a preliminary, a talukwar list of all industrial establishments in the State will be called for from the Deputy Commissioners and scrutinised by the Director of Industries and Commerce who will satisfy himself that there are no omissions. A copy of my note on the subject together with the provisional forms for collecting these statistics is forwarded herewith for perusal. I am consulting the Director of Industries and Commerce and other Officers connected with Industries in the State and shall submit in due course my final report in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Census Superintendent.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

A Special Industrial Census was taken for the first time in 1911 after the population census. A statement of Mines, Factories, Mills &c., in the several Taluks of the Districts employing at least 20 persons was first called for. And the Manager or other person in charge of the Factory was then required to fill up the prescribed special schedule. A copy of the form of the register of factories &c., and a copy of the Special Census Schedule are enclosed for information. The statistics were collected in respect of only certain specified industries as noted below:--

(1) Growing of special crops:- (a) Coffee. (b) Rubber. (c)Cardamom.

(2) Mines:- (a) Manganese. (b) Gold.

(3) Textile Industries:--(a) Cotton Ginning Mills. (b) Cotton Pressing Mills. (c) Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. (d) Woollen Mills.

(4) Leather and other Industries:-- (a) Tanneries. (b) Manure Mills

(5) Wood Industries:- Saw Mills.

(6) Metal Industries:-- Iron Foundries.

(7) Glass and Earthenware Industries:-- Brick & Tile Works.

(8) Food Industries:-- (a) Dairy Farms (b) Sugar Factories. (c) Distilleries. (d) Water Works. (e) Tobacco Factories.

(9) Industries of Dress:-- Hosiery Factories.

(10) Furniture Industries.

(11) Construction of Means of Transport:- (a) Railway Workshops. (b) Hydro-Electric Tramway Workshops

(12) Production and transmission of Physical Forces:- (a) Electric Power and Light Works. (b) Hydro-Electric Works.

(13) Industries of Luxury:-- Printing Presses.

2. The Factories were divided into two classes according as mechanical power was used or not. The workers were divided into three groups, the first group consisting of the superior staff employed in direction, supervision, and clerical work, the second consisting of skilled workmen and the third of unskilled labourers, the last group being divided again into persons under 14, and those above 14 years of age. The proportion percent of Europeans and Anglo Indians to Indians employed

in the superior staff, in the management of the concerns and among skilled workmen was also ascertained. Factories were classified into those owned by companies and by Private persons; and among the Indian-owned concerns the caste of owners was also ascertained.

3. Statistics of Industrial occupations were also collected on the general population schedules. A comparison of the special industrial figures (confined to factories employing 20 persons and more as explained above) with those of the general Census under Sub Class III of the Occupation Scheme showed that 15 out of every 1000 persons were employed in such factories.

4. In 1921, the Special Industrial Census was extended to include all establishments where ten or more persons were employed on definite remuneration, whether power was used or not, whereas in the former Census it was limited as confined to establishments employing 20 persons or more. As in 1911 the Census did not include the Cottage or Family Industry where the work was carried on by the members of a family and the profits were shared among them. A list of industries to which this Special Census was applied is enclosed. In this Census two schedules were prescribed - Schedule (A) containing questions relating to the nature of establishment, ownership, management, supervising and other superior staff; and Schedule (B) being designed to elicit information regarding the operatives - skilled or unskilled - as distinct from the supervising, technical or clerical staff. The forms of the schedules are enclosed.

5. In the Census of 1931, the statistics about organised industries were not compiled as the Census about them did not yield useful results. But statistics were for the first time compiled about Rural and Cottage Industries.

In order to ascertain the industrial development of the State since 1921, I propose that a Special Census be taken in 1941 along with the general population Census instead of subsequent to it in respect of industries in the State, irrespective of whether they use mechanical power or not and whether the number of persons employed

is more or less than ten. For purposes of comparison with the previous censuses, the industries may be classified into those employing (1) less than ten (2) from eleven to twenty, and more than twenty persons. But no factory need be left out simply because, it employs less than a certain specified number. The Census Act of 1940 also enables us to take the Special Industrial Census in respect of factories irrespective of the number of persons employed as there is no such restriction as was contained under Section 4 of the Census Regulations of 1911 and 1921. As distinct from these factories special statist will also be collected about Cottage Industries - the cottage industry being defined as one which is practised by the members of the family without any hired labourers on monthly remuneration. This will enable us to have a complete idea of the people occupied in the several industries - both Cottage and Organised-and to check up the result of the Special Industrial Census with the result as ascertained from the general schedule.

7. ff &k The form of the Special Schedules for ascertaining particulars about the persons employed in the several industries is also enclosed.

Census Superintendent.

MYSORE SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL CENSUS 1911.

Register of Mines, Factories, Mills, Etc., in which at least 20 persons are employed in the.....District.

Town or Taluk.	Sl.No:	Nature of Factory, Works etc.	No: of persons usually employed daily.		Nature of mechanical power, if any employed.	Name of person in charge.	Address.	Name of special enumerator.	Date of issue of schedule.	Manner in which issued.	Date of return of schedule.	Remarks
			Skilled.	Unskilled.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

MYSORE SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL CENSUS 1 9 1 1.

District. Taluk or town.

SPECIAL CENSUS SCHEDULE TO BE FILLED IN BY THE OWNERS, AGENTS OR MANAGERS OF MINES? FACTORIES, WORKS, MILLS, etc., IN WHICH AT LEAST 20 PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED.

1. Description of mine, factory, works or mill, etc. (Please state clearly what the nature of the factory etc., is e.g., Jute Press, Jute Mill, Woollen Carpet Weaving Establishment etc.) 1.

2. Name and caste (or nationality, in the case of Europeans) of owner. If a Company, state the name under which it is registered. 2.

3. Name and caste (or nationality) of Manager. 3.

4. Number of persons engaged in direction, supervision and clerical work (i.e., Assistant Managers, Supervising Engineers, Overseers, Clerks etc). 4 (a) Europeans and Eurasians:
Males Females.
(b) Indians:
Males Females.

5. Number of skilled workmen (i.e., persons who require to be specially trained before they can do the work on which they are employed) (a) Europeans and Eurasians.
Males Females.
(b) Indians:
Males Females.

6. Number of unskilled labourers (i.e., ordinary coolies, chaukidars and menials employed in the mine, works etc.)
N.B. In the case of tea-gardens and the like, the whole labour force should be shown and not merely the persons employed in the tea-house. The same procedure should be followed in other similar cases such as coffee plantations etc. (a) Over 14 years of age:
Males Females.
(b) Under 14 years of age:
Males Females.

7. Is any mechanical power employed? If so, state whether water, steam oil etc.

8. Is the state of your trade on the 10th March 1911 brisker or slacker than usual?
N.B. (1) In answering use only one of the following phrases, and no other:- (1) Much brisker than usual. (2) Brisker than usual. (3) somewhat brisker than usual (4) Normal. (5) somewhat slacker than usual. (6) Slacker than usual. (7) Much slacker than usual.
(2) The object of this question is to ascertain whether business is brisk or slack at the time when the census is taken as compared with other seasons of the year).

REGISTER OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
District.....

Name of Taluk or Town	Districtwar serial number & name of establishment.	Nature of work done in the establishment.	No: of persons usually employed	Name of Owner. *
1	2	3		5

* Note: Mention whether the Establishment is owned by Government or by Company or by a private individual and mention the name of the Company or the private individual.

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL CENSUS 1921.

---LIST OF INDUSTRIES.

1. Growing of Special products:-
   Coffee, Sugarcane, Pepper, Cinnamon, Indigo etc., plantations, Grass farms.
2. Mines:--
   Iron, Mica, Manganese, Gold, Asbestos etc., Mines.
3. Quarries of hard rocks:--
   Stone, Limestone.
4. Textiles and connected Industries:--
   (a) Cotton, Cotton Ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.
   Cotton Spinning, Weaving and other mills.
   Cotton carpet and rug manufactories.
   Tape and Newar Manufacture.
   (b) Coir.
   (c) Wool - Woo\l, Wool Mills, Carpet, Blanket.
   (d) Silk - Silk (including Tassar, etc.,) filtures
   (e) Hair.
   (f) Others - Calico print works, dyeing, Lace and Embroidery works, Lametta works, Gold and Silver Lace Weaving works.
5. Leather etc., Industries.
   Tanneries, Leather factories, Bone Mills.
6. Wood, etc., Industries:-
   Carpentry works, Saw Mills.
7. Metal Industries:--
   Iron Foundries, Iron and Steel Works, including working with iron sheets (making steel trunks, despatch boxes etc.,) Machinery and Engineering (including Railway) work shops, Municipal workships, Lock, tool and cutlery works, Brass, Tin and Copper works.
8. Glass and Earthenware Industries:-
   Glass bangle factories, pottery works, Brick, Tile and Fire-brick factories.
9. Industries connected with chemical products:--
   Aerated water factories, Dye works, Paint and Varnish works, Oil mills, Bulk oil installations, Soap and candle factories, Chemical Drugs and Medicine works, Sandalwood Oil factories, Perfumery factories, Manure works.
10. Food Industries:-
    Biscuit factories, Flour and rice mills, Bakeries and confectioneries, Dairy Farms, Slaughter houses, Breweries and Distilleries, aterworks, Tobacco Cigarette, snuff, Vinegar and Condiment factories and sugar refineries.
11. Furniture industries:-
    Furniture factories, Rattan and Bamboo works.
12. Industries of Dress:--
    Tailoring and Hosiery works, Boot and Shoe factories, Umbrella factories, Tinsel factories, Button and Comb factories.
13. Industries connected with building - stone, lime works and Kilns, Furki factories.
14. Construction of means of transport and communications:--
    Railway works, Coach-building factories, Motor Car works, Bicycle works, Telegraph and Postal Workshops, Telephone works.
15. Production, application and transmission of Physical Forces:-
    Gas works, Hydro-electric works.
16. Industries of Luxury:-
    Stationery works, Printing Presses, Jewellery workshops, Games and Sports works, Toy works, Sandalwood carving, Ivory inlaying and lacquer works, taxidermy book binding works, Photo Engineering and Map producing works, Scientific, Surgical, Optical and Musical Instruments workshop, Clock and Watch works, Electro-plating workks.

Instructions for filling up Schedule A.

COLUMN 1.—State clearly what the nature of the establishment is, *e.g.*, Woollen Carpet Weaving Factory, Glass Works, etc.

COLUMN 2.—A general description only is required of the principal commodity manufactured, *e.g.*, cotton goods, glass goods, vegetable oil, etc.

COLUMN 3.—Where any important bye-product is manufactured which has a distinct commercial value this should be entered in this column, *e.g.*, cotton oil. If the same establishment turns out several distinct classes of goods or one class of goods at one season and another at another season, the most profitable should be entered in column 2 and the other or others in column 3.

COLUMN 4.—*Ownership.*—State whether the establishment is owned by (*a*) Government, (*b*) a Local Authority (*i.e.*, Municipality, etc.), (*c*) a Registered Company or (*d*) is private owned. If a Registered Company state the name under which it is registered.

COLUMN 5.—*Number, Sex and Race or Nationality of Directors or Owners.*—

(*a*) This column will be blank in the case of establishments owned by Government or a local authority.

(*b*) Give the total number of Directors or Owners. Enter the number of British or Anglo-Indians. In the case of others give the *Nationality* of Europeans and Foreigners, *e.g.*, American, Swiss, Chinese, etc. For Indians state whether Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi or "others." In the case of foreigners who are British subjects enter the letter B. in brackets after the Nationality. Give separate figures for females if any.

Specimen Entry.—Directors total 10. One British—One Anglo-Indian—one Swiss (B)—one Armenian—two Muhamadans—one Parsi—three Hindus.

COLUMN 6.—*Race or Nationality of Manager.*—Enter as in the preceding column. If a female state this.

COLUMN 7.—*For supervising and technical staff the number by sex and race.*—This heading will include Assistant Managers, Heads of Departments and Sections, Inspectors, Engineers, Special Technical Experts and Advisers, etc. It should *not* include Foremen, Mates or Mestris, who are of the same general class as the operatives.

COLUMN 8.—*Clerical, Staff.*—Enter the particulars for all persons employed on clerical work in the establishment, such as clerks, accountants, writers, copyists, etc.

COLUMN 9. *Number and nature of power engines with horse-power.*—

(1) In the case of power engines other than electric generators or motors enter how many engines of each class (steam, oil, etc.), there are in use and the horse-power of each engine, *e.g.*, three-steam—one 25 Horse-power and two 20 Horse-power; four oil—three 15 Horse-power and one 10 Horse power, etc.

(2) Electric power is either (*a*) generated on the premises by steam, water or oil prime movers, or (*b*) supplied from outside by agreement. In the case of (*a*) enter (*i*) how many (steam, oil, etc.), prime movers there are in use and the horse-power of each and, (*ii*) how many electric dynamos there are in use and the power (in Kilowatts) of each; *e.g.*, Power is steam and electricity;

(*i*) Two steam prime movers—one 45 Horse-power, one 40 Horse-power.

(*ii*) Two dynamos—each 10 Kilowatts.

In the case of (*b*) enter how many electric motors are installed and their *total* Horse-power.

COLUMN 10.—*State of Industry.*—Enter whether the Establishment works :—

(*a*) throughout the year, or

(*b*) during a part of the year only.

In the case of (*b*) state the months during which or during part of which the Establishment works or is likely to work in the Census year.

COLUMN 11.—*Number of Looms.*—To be filled up in the case of Cotton, Silk, or Woollen Mills and Establishments only.

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL CENSUS, 1921.

Schedule A.

(*To be filled in by the Owners, Agents or Managers of Mines, Factories, Works, Mills and other Industrial Establishments in which at least* 10 *persons are employed.*)

District ..... *Taluk or Town* .....

1.	Regd. No. and Description of Mine, Factory or other Industrial Establishment.	1. .....
2.	Nature of article produced—Principal.	2. .....
3.	Nature of articles produced—Subsidiary	3. .....
4.	Nature of ownership	4. .....
5.	Number, sex and race or nationality of Owners or, in the case of a Limited Company, of Directors.	5. .....
6.	Race or nationality of Manager ..	6. .....
7.	Supervising and technical staff ..	(*a*) Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Males.....Females..... (*b*) Indians and other Asiatics. Males.....Females
8.	Clerical staff	(*a*) Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Males.....Females..... (*b*) Indians and other Asiatics. Males.....Females.....
9.	Number and nature of power engines with horse-power.	9. .....
10.	State of Industry—perennial or seasonal.	10. .....
11.	Number of looms in actual operation in Textile Establishments, *i.e.*, Silk, Cotton and Woollen works.	11. (*a*) Worked by Power— Number ..... (*b*) Worked by hand— With fly-shuttle ..... Without fly-shuttle.....

Signature of the Owner, Agent or Manager.

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL CENSUS

Schedule B.

(For Operatives, skilled or unskilled)

1. District.....

2. Town (Taluk).....

3. Regd. No. and Description of establishment } ....

4. Name of operative .. . .

5. Male or Female.. .....

6. Adult or Child.....

7. Race or Caste.....

8. Birth District.....

9. Skilled or unskilled.....

10. Occupation of skilled.....

(To be filled in by the owners, Agents, or Managers of the Establishments)

City.....

1. District.....Town.....
or Taluk.....

2. Regd.No: & Description of the Establishment.....

3. Kind of articles produced:-
Main.....
By-products.....

4. Ownership.....
(Note:-State whether owned by Govt. Regd.Co.,or private individuals mentioning name of co., or individual).

5. Race & Birth place of Directors, Owners & Managers.....

6. Supervising & technical staff.....
(including Assistant Managers, Heads of Departments and sections Inspectors, Engineers, Special technical expertsand advisers).

7. Clerical staff .....
(including clerks, accountants, writers, copyists &c.)

8. Labour employed:-

(a) skilled.....
(b) Unskilled.....

9. No: & nature of power employed.....

10. State of Industry:--

Perennial or Seasonal.

Regd.No: &
name of Establishment.....

Name.....Address.....

Sex.....Community.....Age....

Race or caste.....

Married, Unmarried, widowed or
Divorced.... .....

Place of birth.....

Mother tongue.....

Other languages .....
spoken. .....
.....

Literacy. (Note .....
languages in which .....
in which literate) .....
.....

Degree of education.....

Monthly wage.....

Kind of employment:
Skilled.....
Unskilled.....

Since when employed.....

Previous employments,
if any for the last
5 years.....

Other sources of income
in order of importance.....

(Note monthly income from
each source).

Other members of the family:--

Age.	Male or female.	Monthly income.	Occupatio

SUBJECT..... Census .....

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Diary No. of letter replied to .....

Section Census

File No. 48-39

Serial No. 4

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 19

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue 17/7/40 19

P. U. A.

Signed by Mr. C.S.S.C

Read— Correspondence ending

(X)

letter No. 1319 dated 4/5th June 1

from the Census Superintendent in my

forwarding a report on the Sug

~~has examined the several suggestions~~

~~made by Mr D. H. Chandrasekhar~~

~~and~~ recommends that ~~out of those~~
~~made by them~~
~~those~~ information may be collected
during the next census ~~regarding~~ about
sinking
water ~~facilities~~ and educational
facilities. With regard to industrial
organisations, the ~~Census Superintendent~~ proposes
that the industrial Survey may extend to
all industries, even to those that employ
less than 10 persons, provided the employees
are individually ~~remunerated~~ remunerated, and the
~~cottage industries~~ practised by the
members of a family without the aid
of any paid worker ~~(Being those~~ may both be
~~as a separate class.~~ He also states that this
~~This~~ arrangement
~~is disputed by~~
~~is objected~~, would give a Compre-
hensive idea of both Cottage and
other industries for the whole State.

~~It is also stated~~ that it is proposed
to make a departure from previous
practice by taking the industrial

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form*).

Census along with the General Census and not subsequently, as on previous occasions.

Government are pleased to approve of the above proposals of the Census Superintendent, as also the forms in which the ~~above~~ information is proposed to be collected.

Ce 1917

By Secretary to Govt Rev Dept.

40

To The Census Supdt in Mysore
Director of St-c.
Rev. Commr
Chief Engineer
D—s of Distts

Copy to I & C. Section.

BRL 29/6.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT.....

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Section Census

File No. 48-39

Serial No. 5

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 19

Date of issue 27/8/40

Signed by Mr. C.V.S.C

(X)

1. Area and population of each village.
2. Sources of irrigation.
3. Fragmentation of holdings.
4. Nature and extent of pasture land.

List of enclosures.....

Copied by .....

27/8/40

Examined by .....

No. G. 1762/Sel 3.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the suggestion made by you at the meeting of the Legislative Council during January, 1940 that information may be collected during the ensuing Census on certain matters relating to the economic condition of the people, I am desired to state that orders have been passed to collect information ~~to be collected~~ regarding the existing "drinking water facilities" and "educational facilities" and ~~also~~ industrial organisations." (Vide G.o. No. G. 527-39/Cens 48-39-4 dated 17-7-40 — Copy enclosed). The "extent of illiteracy" is also generally ascertained at each Census.

Regarding the other points mentioned by you, I am to point out that information regarding the marginally noted items (X)

P. T.O.

Can be easily got from village accounts,
which relating to
~~Information &c~~: "Expenditure on land under
cultivation" the methods of cultivation and nature
of the crops grown and their yield, ~~has already~~ could
more appropriately
be collected by the Dept of Agriculture. ~~As to~~
As to regards "live stock resources"
~~result of their investigation~~. The recent cattle
Censuses ~~Exhibits the resources of live stock in~~
give idea and in regard to
~~the State~~. ~~Regarding~~ "marketing facilities and
industries subsidiary occupations"
rural and ~~Cottage industries~~, the Dept of Stc.
has already Conducted enquiries ~~It is not~~
As in regard to the
~~possible to include all the~~ "means of communi-
Same to say that it is not possible to include
cation" ~~like~~ village roads, in any enquiry.
common,
The road maps prepared by the P.W.D., which include
even unmetalled Distt Board Roads, ~~&c~~.
shaded some
As same found to say that no
useful purpose would be served by Conducting
An enquiry in regard to "rural indebtedness
and "average income", as the people are
generally ~~be either~~ unable or unwilling
to give out the truth ~~The amount of litte-~~
~~racy is generally ascertained at each~~
As Finally, in regard to
~~Census~~. ~~A study of~~ the "Social habits

I am to say that the information is contained in several standard works and changes, if any, ~~are being~~ used, will be forthcoming in reviewed in ~~each~~ Census Report ~~this practice will be Continued during the ensuing Census also.~~

Yours Sincerely,
C. S/o
for Secretary to Govt.
Development Deptt.

D. H. Chandrasekharaiah Esq. B.A., LL.B.
Member, Mysore Legislative Council
Davangere

G. 1763/ dated 27/8/40
Copy to the Census Supdt. in Mysore, for information with reference to his letter No. 1319 dated 5.6.40 & in continuation of S.O No. G. 527-39/Census 48-39-4 dated 17.7.40.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Dated Bangalore, 26th August 1940.

D. O. No. Ø. 9/1762/6ee 27

Dear Sir,

With reference to the suggestion made by you at the meeting of the Legislative Council in January 1940 that information may be collected during the ensuing Census on certain matters relating to the economic condition of the people, I am desired to state that orders have been passed to collect information regarding the existing "drinking water facilities" and "educational facilities" and "industrial organisations" (Vide Government Order No.G.527-39/Cens.48-39-4 dated 17th July 1940, copy enclosed). The "extent of illiteracy" is also generally ascertained at each census.

Regarding the other points mentioned by you, I am to point out that information regarding the marginally noted items can be easily got from village accounts, while that relating to "expenditure on land under cultivation""the methods of cultivation" and "the nature of the crops grown and their yield", could be more appropriately collected by the Department of Agriculture.

1. Area and population of each village.
2. Sources of irrigation.
3. Fragmentation of holdings.
4. Nature and extent of pasture land.

As regards "live stock resources", the recent cattle census gives them and in regard to "marketing facilities" and "rural industries and subsidiary occupations", the Department of Industries and Commerce has already conducted enquiries.

In regard to the "means of communication", I am to say that it is not possible to include all such means, e.g., village roads, in any enquiry. Moreover, the road maps prepared by the Public Works Department which include even unmetalled district board roads, should serve all practical purposes.

I am further to say that no useful purpose would be served by conducting an enquiry in regard to "rural indebtedness and "average income" as the people are generally unable or unwilling to give out the truth.

Finally, in regard to the "social habits and customs of the people", I am to say that the information is contained in several standard works and changes, if any, will, as usual, be reviewed in the forthcoming census report.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. C.E.Nproha,